



DEADLOCK IN MARYLAND

Legislature Makes Two More Fruitless Efforts to Elect a Senator.

TWO MINOR CANDIDATES DROPPED OUT

Withdrawal of the Leaders the Only Probable Solution—Democrats Not Disposed to Combine With Republicans—Boilers Except as a Last Resort—Friends of Shryock Hopeful.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 21, 1898. The Maryland General Assembly took two more joint ballots to-day in an unavailing effort to elect a United States Senator, making a total of seven, including the separate ballot on the first day of the contest. To-day's voting resulted as follows: McComas, 43; Gorman, 46; Findlay, 2; Shryock, 2; Mullikin, 2; Barber, 17; Shaw, 1. Second Ballot—McComas, 44; Gorman, 46; Shaw, 19; Shryock, 2; Findlay, 2. Total, 113.

The principal feature of to-day's proceedings was the disappearance of ex-Senator Thomas Farran and Col. J. C. Mullikin from the list of those receiving votes. One of those who have heretofore voted for the latter went to Judge McComas, together with the three from Southern Maryland, who yesterday voted for Mr. Farran, resulting in a gain of four votes for the candidates from the Sixth Congressional District.

The change of heart upon the part of the Farran contingent is attributed to the influence of Postmaster-General Gary, and is thought to indicate the final abandonment upon his part of any purpose to re-enter the contest. The action of Delegate Woodall, in changing his vote from Mullikin to McComas on the last ballot, was something of a surprise, as it was not believed that any of the members from the Eastern Shore would vote for the candidate from the western end of the State.

The impression is steadily gaining ground that the only possible solution of the present contest lies in the withdrawal of the leaders, and it is freely predicted that this will take place within the next few days. The fight has narrowed down to a struggle between Baltimore city and the leaders from the Sixth Congressional District, and the lines are being very sharply drawn.

The outlook for a protracted deadlock is more pronounced than ever, and in a corresponding degree the probabilities of a union between the Democrats and bolting Republicans are diminishing, it being the policy of the Democratic leaders to prolong the present condition as far as possible, and to aid in the election of a Republican only in case of absolute necessity. In this connection the course of Delegate Syester (Dem.), of Washington county, in openly declaring during the joint convention that under no circumstances would he enter into what he termed an unholy alliance with the minority members of the Republican legislative delegation, awakened considerable interest, and was thought by some to indicate that the deal could not be carried through. The Democratic leaders, however, explain that they have not at any time counted upon the aid of Delegate Syester, and express confidence in their ability to carry out their programme whenever they desire.

Friends of General Shryock profess great gratification over the present condition of affairs and bets of 2 to 1 are offered by his adherents that he will eventually be the next Senator from Maryland.

Ex-Congressman Findlay's followers put forth substantially the same claim, but it is believed that the Democratic influence with the bolting Republicans, without whose aid Findlay could not be elected, will be used to its utmost against the ex-Congressman, because of the fact that he was formerly a Democrat and incurred the bitter enmity of that party by reason of his secession and his activity in opposing Senator Gorman in recent elections.

OFF DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate Agrees to Vote on Teller Resolution Next Thursday—Significant Vote in the House.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—An agreement was reached by the Senate to-day that a final vote on the Teller resolution providing that the bonds of the United States may be paid in silver dollars and all pending amendments thereon should be taken next Thursday before adjournment. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, in charge of the resolution, first announced that an agreement had been made to take the final vote on Wednesday at 4 p. m., but readily agreed to a postponement of the vote until Thursday at the suggestion of Mr. Turpie, of Indiana. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, made the significant statement that an amendment to the resolution that would cause some debate would be offered late in the discussion, but gave no intimation of the nature, scope or intent of the amendment. During the greater part of the afternoon the Senate was in executive session.

HOUSE.

There was a pretty parliamentary struggle in the House to-day over the bill for the relief of the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which was before the House last Friday. By shrewd man-

oeuvring its opponents succeeded in staving off action to-day. Previous to the consideration of this bill the House passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United States to the territory of Alaska, and to grant a general railroad right of way through the territory.

The Urgent Deficiency bill was sent to conference, after the silver forces, with some outside aid, had succeeded in securing in the Senate amendment striking from the bill the provision requiring the depositors of bullion at Government assay offices to pay the cost of transportation to the mints. The vote was considered significant, as there was to a certain extent an alignment of the silver forces in favor of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment. The following Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists: Bartholdi (Kansas), Hager, Ellis (Oregon), Joy, (Missouri), Linney (N. C.), Lovering, Low (New York), McCall (Massachusetts), Mahany, Minor, Morris, Olmstead, Pearce (Missouri), Pearson, Shannon, W. A. Smith and Spalding.

JAPAN READY FOR WAR.

Her Naval Strength Equal to the Task of Using up all the Russian and German Ships in the Pacific.

London, Jan. 21.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the dispatch from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese war ships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says: "Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nut shell, is the news from Yokohama to-day, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It was obvious that the Japanese Government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what is has been doing. It is almost certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei-Hai-Wei, and there is no doubt the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Korea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The St. James Gazette also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese navy, points out its immense fighting strength, and says: "Even with Great Britain a mere sympathetic on-looker, it is probable that Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against three battleships which Japan possesses."

FIFTEEN FRUITLESS BALLOTS.

Tennessee Democrats Deadlocked on the Vote for Senator.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Fifteen ballots were taken to-night in the Democratic Senatorial caucus. The last ballot left the situation about the same as on the first one. During the three nights the caucuses have been in session thirty-seven ballots have been taken.

During the balloting to-night an attempt to break McMillin's lines was made by the transfer of votes to Taylor from Turley, so as to give Taylor 23 votes, but a stampede was not caused, McMillin losing only one vote. The thirty-seventh and last ballot stood: McMillin, 39; Turley, 27; Taylor, 23. The Taylor gains came from Turley. On one ballot McMillin received 42 votes, his highest point.

The caucus meets again to-morrow afternoon, but talk of a long deadlock is increasing.

STUBBS RESIGNS.

He Thinks He Can Retire With Honor to Himself.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21.—Col. James N. Stubbs, accepting the finding of the Advisory Council held at Lynchburg yesterday, as final, has addressed a letter to Adjutant-General Ellett, tendering his resignation both as Grand Commander of the Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Virginia, and as a member of the History Committee of that organization.

"The time has now arrived," Colonel Stubbs says, "when I can do this with honor to myself and without danger of misrepresentation of the act."

The resignations take effect from date, leaving Col. J. J. Williams, of Winchester, at the head of the Grand Camp and making the number of vacancies on the History Committee two.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations: Joseph McKenna, of California, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Members: North Carolina—W. H. Chadbourn, at Wilmington; T. Glenn, Greensboro.

The McKenna nomination occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater part of the executive session to-day. Mr. Allen (Nebraska) in a three hours' speech, opposed confirmation. He said he was convinced of Mr. McKenna's unfitness for the office. He did not insist upon a roll call when the vote was taken, and the vote was overwhelmingly favorable to confirmation.

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21.—The legislative committee investigating the Oils charges of bribery in the recent election of United States Senator at Columbus, held a session here to-night. The workings of the Long Distance telephone was exhibited to show how the opposition had secured the conversations that occurred between H. Boyce, who was alleged to have made the proposition of bribery to Representative Oils and "the Major" at Columbus.

GARCIA REPORTED KILLED

Spanish Successful in Engagements With Insurgent Forces.

NUMBERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SENT HOME

Quantities of Sugar Cane Destroyed by Fire—Cuban Seat of Government Captured—New York and Madrid Newspapers Confiscated—Sagasta Sees a Promise of Peace.

Havana, Jan. 21, 1898.

Although nothing appears to be known on the subject at Spanish headquarters, persistent rumors were in circulation to-day to the effect that General Calixto Garcia, the famous insurgent leader, was killed in a recent engagement with the Spanish troops.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII., sailed for Spain to-day with 56 officers and 550 wounded and sick soldiers on board.

It is announced that 750 tons of sugar cane have been destroyed by fire at the colony of Santa Ana, province of Santa Clara.

The local newspapers are requesting the government to pardon all those who have been guilty of offenses against the electoral laws.

According to information from Spanish sources, General Castellanos being aware that the insurgent government was established at Esperanza in buildings constructed by the insurgents, 17 leagues from Puerto Principe at the extreme west end of the Cubites ridge, proceeded in that direction with 2,300 infantry, 400 cavalry and two field cannon. After a three days' trying march he forced a difficult position on the fourth day and overcame the obstinate resistance of 1,000 insurgents, pursuing them more than six miles, and destroying and burning the houses at Esperanza, including the insurgent government buildings.

On the following day General Castellanos engaged the re-united insurgents, 2,500 strong, near the Inferno woods, six miles from Esperanza. He routed them after two hours combat. The insurgent loss is believed to be numerous, but owing to the density of the woods, it is difficult, according to the Spanish account, to ascertain the full extent of the defeat. The insurgents lost 57 dead on the field. The Spanish lost five killed and had 31 wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant Colonel Perez Olinto.

The insurgents, under leader Montegudo, enraged by the reports of the surrender of Insurgent General, Juan Maso Parra, attacked the town of Esperanza, province of Santa Clara. Under cover of the darkness they reached the houses in the Rosario ward, but the garrison repelled the attack and followed the fleeing insurgents outside the town. The latter left many dead. A private dispatch from Spanish sources says the attacking insurgents had a thirty wounded and that the garrison's loss was insignificant.

The issues of the New York World and the New York Journal and Advertiser of January 16th and several issues of the Madrid Herald and Imparcial have been seized by the Government officials here.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Spanish Minister has received the following cablegram:

Havana, January 21, 1898.

General Castellanos has taken possession of the village of Esperanza, in the Sierra de Cubitas, where the insurgent government had its headquarters. During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents their government officials escaped. The next day, continuing his operation, the same General defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents, who were coming to the aid of the government, scattering them in all directions and killing fifty-nine.

London, Jan. 21.—Senator Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, according to a special dispatch from Madrid this afternoon, reported at the Cabinet meeting received that all the dispatches from Cuba gave unqualified promise of peace. He is said to have added that this was not only the impression in Cuba, but in the United States as well.

PARARRAS SURRENDER UNIMPOUNTED.

New York, Jan. 21.—Thomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban junta in this city, when seen regarding the dispatch yesterday from Havana, stating that General Juan Maso Parra had surrendered to the Spanish and accepted autonomy, said: "Maso Parra is no relative of President Maso, of Cuba, as alleged in the Spanish official reports. The former Cuban officer was court-martialed some time ago and was reduced to the ranks. At the time of his surrender he was not in command of any army forces whatsoever. I am positive that the parties mentioned in the Spanish official reports were mere pacifists who, unnamed, accompanied Maso Parra into town, as was the case with the Cuervo brothers, which is quite parallel."

"The surrender of Maso Parra," continued Senator Palma, does not affect in the least the Cuban cause. We have fully 35,000 well armed and equipped men distributed all over Cuba, and a handful of deserters will not at all affect the final success of the war for independence. For every Cuban that goes over to the Spaniards we can count hundreds of Spanish and Cubans who are daily swelling our ranks."

CITY PRIVILEGE TAXES

Kizer Introduces a Bill to Remedy a Defect in Norfolk Charter.

SENATE PASSES BOARD OF FISHERIES BILL

Employers' Liability Bill Has a Large Majority in the House—Amended Trading Stamp Bill to Be Reported—Will of Dr. Francis T. Willis Admitted to Probate.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 21, 1898. Mr. Kizer offered a bill in the House to-day to meet the decision of the court in reference to certain license taxes imposed by the City Council of Norfolk. It is designed to amend section 1,042 of the Code, so as to make it read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That section 1,042 of the Code of Virginia be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

Section 1,042. In addition to the State tax on any license, the Council of a city or town may, when anything for which a license is so required, is to be done within the city or town, impose a tax for the privilege of doing the same, and require a license to be obtained therefor; and in any case in which they see fit, require from the person licensed bond with sureties, in such penalty, and with such condition, as they may deem proper, or make other regulations concerning the same; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any city or town to impose a tax on any license, on which the State imposed no tax, except in cases where the city or town, by its charter, is specifically authorized to impose such license tax, but no general provisions as to taxation in the charter of any city or town shall be construed to authorize any city or town to impose any license tax on a license on which the State imposed no tax; and except further, that the Council of any city or town may impose a tax, and require a license to be obtained, for the privilege of keeping in the city or town for hire any wheeled carriage.

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Mr. Cooke offered a bill to provide for the proper description of debts secured by deeds of trust or mortgage and the name of the beneficiary; also one directing to whom notes and bonds shall be taxed. A bill was offered by Mr. Newberne to authorize the County Court of Norfolk to accept Florida avenue in Port Norfolk, or so much thereof as it may see fit, as a public road upon the condition that no person shall be permitted to lay, construct or operate any electric railway along and upon the road. Mr. Charles T. Bland offered a bill to amend the charter of the Port Norfolk Railway company with reference to representation on the bonds.

Mr. Alvah H. Martin, Sheriff of Norfolk county, were at the Capitol to-day, and were warmly greeted by their friends. The sheriff made the interesting statement that during the four years he brought convicts to the penitentiary, he delivered there 178 persons, all of whom were colored except one.

The Senate passed with only one dissenting vote the Le Cato bill to create a board of fisheries. Mr. McCune refused to support the measure. The debate lasted about two hours. Mr. Boykin tried to have the measure amended so as to carry with it an appropriation of \$5,000, instead of \$4,000 in order to pay those who will have to do the work provided for better pay, and he failed in his effort. The bill provides for five members of the board, two of whom are to be experts on the oyster question and shall come from Tidewater. One expert is to be the president and the other the secretary of the board. The other three members are to be chosen from sections of the State other than Tidewater. Members of the board are to be appointed by the Governor. The board is to see to it that all oyster laws are enforced, and will superintend the collection of the revenue coming to the State. The oyster navy is to be under the exclusive control of the board. Senator Le Cato thinks if the bill becomes a law the State's revenues from the oyster industry will be trebled.

After four or five days of interesting debate a vote was reached by the House on the Employers' Liability bill. As has been predicted in this correspondence, the measure not only passed, but had votes to spare. The vote was 55 to 28. When the bill goes to the Senate there will be a hot fight on it. It is understood that Mr. McIlwaine, perhaps the ablest man in that body, will have charge of it. The act in its amended form applies only to railroad corporations.

Mr. Reddy, of Richmond, was the patron of the measure. Mr. McCune called up his bill, known as the anti-flirting measure, and had it set for the special order for next Friday at 1 o'clock. He criticised the newspapers for calling it an anti-flirting measure to protect the pupils of female schools. Judge Watkins, of Prince Edward, has offered a bill somewhat similar to McCune's in the House.

The Legislature to-day re-elected Judge N. S. Turnbull to preside over the County Court of Brunswick. He received all the votes cast except that of Senator Flanagan, who asked to be recorded as voting against him. In the House Mr. Hobbs made an effort

to have the election postponed out of courtesy to Delegate Buford, who was absent under the impression that the matter would not come up while he was away.

The will of the late Dr. Francis T. Willis was admitted to probate to-day. His estate is valued at \$375,000. A life interest in \$25,000 is given his grandson, Mr. B. J. Willis. If Mr. Willis shall die without issue this property will go to the city for a public library. Bequests are made to many relatives and \$10,000 to the Public Library at Washington, Ga., which the Doctor founded.

The House Committee on Courts to-day took up the resolution adopted by the House, directing the committee to prepare a bill which would most effectually break up trading stamp business, and report the same to the House. Judge Watkins was bitterly opposed to consuming any more time with consideration of trading stamps. Mr. Anderson thought that the gentlemen interested in the matter, who were present, should be given a limited hearing. Mr. Hicks, of Roanoke, moved that the matter be referred to a subcommittee to frame a proper bill and report the same to the full committee. Mr. Campbell, of Amherst, offered as a substitute that the committee go into executive session to perfect the bill. The substitute was carried.

Mr. Anderson, of this city, explained during the executive session that the original trading stamp bill had been drawn up by the City Attorney and that upon consultation the former Commonwealth's Attorney had suggested the striking out of the following clause:

"No person shall in any manner engage in any gift enterprise business in the State."

The committee decided to report the bill with that clause stricken out. The Senate Committee on Roads took up the Withers railroad commission bills this evening. These measures give the proposed commission of three members authority to make rules, to have deposits erected wherever needed and to have separate coaches for the races. They are sweeping in their provisions. Mr. Withers spoke briefly, and the bills, at the request of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg, who will oppose them, were made the special order for February 1st.

The House Committee on Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries to-night discussed the matter of oyster legislation, but postponed action until Monday morning.

The investigation of the Laurel Refractory was continued to-night. Superintendent Sampson was on the stand. There were no startling developments and no result was reached.

WRECK ON THE COAST LINE.

Misunderstanding of Orders Leads to a Collision and the Loss of Two Lives.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 21.—Train No. 37, of the Atlantic Coast Line, from New York to Florida, and train No. 52, local, from Charleston, collided eighty miles west of Charleston at 7:15 this morning. Two men were killed and a number injured.

The Killed—Robert James, fireman of No. 37; Wesley Bishop, fireman of No. 52. Both colored.

Injured—Engineer Neely, of No. 37, mangled and scalded; John Sellers, colored porter, scalded; E. H. Liles, baggage master, leg crushed; Engineer E. F. Hall, No. 52, arm broken; Mail Clerk J. H. Bingham, leg and arm broken; M. McDuffie, baggage master, bruised about head; J. A. Powell, express messenger, leg broken; A. J. Gourdine, Charleston, and J. W. Hood, Knoxville, both bruised about head. Several passengers on the Pullman were slightly scratched and bruised.

The collision was caused by a confusion of orders. No. 37 had the right of way, but was late, and the local train had orders to take the siding, if it could be made by 7:15. The point was reached at 7:17, but the special was a few minutes ahead of time reported and the two trains came together. Both locomotives were smashed, but only two cars were damaged. A relief train was sent at once and the injured brought to this city.

NO CUT IN WAGES.

Secretary Long Gives Assurance That Former Rates Will Be Paid.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Secretary Long has given great satisfaction to the workmen at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy-yard by deciding to refrain from making any cut at present in their wages. Some time ago the men lodged a protest with the Secretary against a cut proposed to be made by the local navy-yard board, and Section Two-day number of the men called at the department, under the lead of Representative Young, of the Second District, and were told by the Secretary that, inasmuch as no cut had been made elsewhere as yet, he did not believe it would be fair to make an exception in the case of the Portsmouth men.

STRIKE OF COTTON WORKERS.

Boston, Jan. 21.—While on the surface the strike situation in the cotton industry in a number of the manufacturing centres shows little change to-night, there is apparently an undercurrent of unrest, which depicts that the strain on the employees' side at least, is beginning to be felt. The joint committee on behalf of the strikers at New Bedford issued an appeal to-night for financial aid and at Bedford arrangements are being made for the issuance of soup to the non-union help out of work.

FRENCH DUEL.

Paris, Jan. 21.—M. Verveort, editor of the Le Jour, and M. Adjalbert, a writer for Les Droits de L'Homme, fought a duel with swords to-day on account of a dispute arising out of the Dreyfus case. M. Verveort sustained three flesh wounds and M. Adjalbert was wounded in the forearm. The seconds stopped the fight.

CURRENCY IN THE SOUTH

Joseph Bryan Speaks of Banking Before and Since the War.

PRESENT FACILITIES ENTIRELY INADEQUATE

Scarcity of Money an Actual and Cruel Stringency—The Speaker Believes That Liberal Laws Towards State Banks Will Be Death to the Demand for Free Silver.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1898.

The Massachusetts Reform Club listened to two interesting speeches to-night on "The Currency Condition of the South," by Mr. John W. Fries, of North Carolina, and Hon. Joseph Bryan, of Virginia.

Mr. Fries, who was a member of the Monetary Commission, received a hearty welcome.

Mr. Bryan outlined the situation in the South with reference to currency reform and the needs of the South in connection with the plan of the Monetary Commission. He took Virginia as a criterion and compared her condition at the outbreak of the war with that which obtained after the surrender of Appomattox, with the idea of showing why the conservatism in financial matters, for which the Southern States were respected in the earlier days, had been thrown aside.

"In 1860," said Mr. Bryan, "the old West Virginia, which included about 1,000,000 white people and 500,000 negroes, nearly all the latter being slaves. The banking facilities which this million of white people had were of the most satisfactory character, and no complaint was ever heard about a lack of money in any part of the State. This was accomplished through the banks which were chartered by the Commonwealth, and in some of which the Commonwealth had an interest. They had liberal authority for establishing their branches and most of them issued their notes against their assets, the limitation being that they should never issue notes for a greater amount than five to one for specie in their vaults."

"The State then had \$10,000,000 of banking capital and \$10,000,000 of circulation—a circulation confined to Virginia. The banks had in their vaults all the specie that was requisite to redeem any of these notes. A more contented and happy people it is almost impossible to imagine."

"Our population now is greater than the old Virginia, in 1860, with the difference that all are free now, whereas but two-thirds were at that time. We had in 1860 a local currency of \$10,000,000 scattered throughout the State, accessible to all who were entitled to credit. The situation is now that the great farms have generally been broken up and are tilled by small farmers, who have no connections at large cities, and however good their credit may be in their own neighborhood, are utterly unknown to the city bankers. These are the people who complain of the scarcity of money. It is not heard in the cities, but in the country, and the countrymen, ignorant of the provisions of the national bank act, which forbids those reasonable and well established methods which prevailed before the war for supplying a currency, have been taught to believe that it was demonization of silver that produced the stringency, which is to them indeed an actual and cruel stringency."

The speaker then went on to compare Massachusetts with Virginia, in the matter of accessibility, pointing out that in the former State, with an area of about 8,000 square miles, there is some locality for every fifty-five square miles where banking is done. Within the territory lying mainly east of the Fredericksburg railroad and north of Hampton, there were twenty counties, containing about 5,000 square miles, without one single place in which a man could make a deposit, draw a check or make a loan.

In the superb James river valley, as fertile and fruitful a section as could be found in any Eastern State, between Lynchburg and Richmond, a distance of 140 miles, the solitary place of deposit was at Scottsville, midway, where there was a small State bank of \$25,000 capital. In this same valley there were State banks in 1860 with resources of nearly \$300,000. "There are many men who now join in the cry for free silver," declared Mr. Bryan, "who, knowing nothing of the affluent facilities of banking enjoyed by their fathers forty years ago. But they know perfectly well, without understanding the reason why, that they are now in a terrible state of restriction. Is it surprising that the demonization of silver should be used as an explanation of their troubles?"

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan said: "I do not hope for an unqualified repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon the State banks, although it is the almost universal opinion in my country that the restoration of the State banks to the place they occupied before the war would be the death of the silver error, but I feel greatly encouraged by the splendid work of the Monetary Commission, which presents a plan thoroughly sound in its fundamental principles, and which will in the course of time work out in a great measure the relief we need."

RED PLAQUARDS IN HAVRE.

Havre, Jan. 21.—Red placards were posted here to-day denouncing the Dreyfusians and inscribed with the usual cries against the Hebrews and in favor of the army and the Republic.